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HIGHLIGHTS OF IOWA CITY, IA NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY AUGUST 2000

Workers in the Iowa City, Iowa, metropolitan area averaged \$17.02 per hour during August 2000, according to a new survey released by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Peter J. Hebein reported that white-collar workers averaged \$20.11 per hour and accounted for 59 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$13.36 per hour and represented 20 percent of the workforce, while the remaining 21 percent worked in service occupations and earned \$11.38 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments with 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 57 firms representing 32,300 workers in the Iowa City metropolitan area, which includes Johnson County, Iowa. Forty-nine percent of the employees represented worked in private industry.

In the Iowa City metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for 17 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, registered nurses earned \$19.85 per hour and cashiers, \$7.16. Blue-collar occupations included bus drivers at \$13.82 per hour. In the service occupations, janitors and cleaners averaged \$10.91 per hour.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Iowa City area averaged \$17.84 per hour and part-timers earned \$9.93. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$13.32 per hour, while their non-union counterparts made \$13.38. Private industry workers in establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$12.23 per hour and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$16.35.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant

relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgment, supervision received and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Iowa City, IA National Compensation Survey August 2000 (Bulletin 3105-28). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Chicago Information Office by calling 312-353-1880. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://www.bls.gov/comhome.htm>. Survey tables can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service by dialing (312) 353-1880, menu option 1. Up to four documents at a time may be selected and faxed to you within minutes, 24 hours a day.

BLS Fax-on-Demand - Chicago (312) 353-1880, option 1		
Document no.	National Compensation Survey Iowa City, IA - August 2000	Pages
9615	Text of this news release and summary Table 1-1	3
9616	Table 2-1, 2-2, 2-3. Mean hourly earnings by occupation, industry, for full-time and part-time workers. Table 3-1 and 3-2. Mean weekly and mean annual earnings and hours	7
9617	Tables 4-1, 4-2, to 4-3. Hourly earnings for selected occupations and levels.	3
9618	Tables 5-1, 5-2, to 5-3. Hourly earnings by worker characteristics. Tables 6-1, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4, 6-5. Hourly wage percentiles for selected occupations.	4
9619	Appendix A. Technical Note containing survey procedures & concepts Table 1 - Number of workers represented by survey Table 2 - Number of establishment represented by survey Table 3 - Median work levels for all workers	8
9455	Appendix B. Occupational Classifications	8
9456	Appendix C. Generic Leveling Criteria Appendix D. Evaluating Your Firm's Jobs Appendix E. A Guide for Users of Prior BLS Wage Surveys	10

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Chicago Information Office at (312) 353-1880 from 8:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. CT.

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Table 1. Mean hourly earnings¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Iowa City, IA, August 2000

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$17.02	5.4	\$13.96	4.5	\$19.95	8.5
All excluding sales	17.41	5.5	14.48	4.4	19.95	8.5
White collar	20.11	7.5	16.50	7.8	22.29	10.1
White collar excluding sales	21.07	7.5	18.50	7.3	22.29	10.1
Professional specialty and technical	22.66	8.8	19.69	5.5	23.61	11.1
Professional specialty	24.39	9.0	21.65	5.4	25.05	10.8
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	19.09	4.8	—	—	—	—
Registered nurses	19.85	2.1	—	—	—	—
Teachers, college and university	—	—	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	26.37	2.7	—	—	26.68	2.6
Elementary school teachers	26.21	3.8	—	—	26.69	3.4
Secondary school teachers	26.97	4.8	—	—	27.01	4.7
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	13.48	9.8	15.55	9.9	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	34.69	19.7	33.54	12.6	35.62	33.4
Executives, administrators, and managers	35.83	20.4	34.87	13.0	36.59	34.2
Management related	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sales	9.08	8.0	9.08	8.0	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	10.02	7.9	10.02	7.9	—	—
Cashiers	7.16	2.2	7.16	2.2	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.72	4.4	11.50	3.9	15.24	5.0
Secretaries	15.51	7.1	11.36	5.7	16.08	7.2
Records clerks, n.e.c.	9.82	3.8	9.82	3.8	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.27	3.3	10.26	3.5	—	—
General office clerks	13.45	4.0	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	12.65	6.2	12.65	6.2	—	—
Blue collar	13.36	3.0	12.99	3.2	15.94	4.4
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.57	3.5	17.07	3.6	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.57	2.8	12.57	2.8	—	—
Miscellaneous machine operators, n.e.c.	13.78	3.1	13.78	3.1	—	—
Transportation and material moving	13.88	3.1	—	—	16.50	11.6
Bus drivers	13.82	7.3	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.16	5.0	9.16	5.0	—	—
Stock handlers and baggers	7.63	8.4	7.63	8.4	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	8.10	3.0	8.10	3.0	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	10.56	8.4	10.56	8.4	—	—
Service	11.38	8.1	8.31	7.5	13.21	9.2
Protective service	17.47	8.5	—	—	17.47	8.5
Food service	7.40	5.6	6.99	6.4	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.97	6.4	3.97	6.4	—	—
Other food service	8.03	4.1	7.65	2.0	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	7.89	6.7	—	—	—	—
Health service	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings¹, all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Iowa City, IA, August 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Cleaning and building service	\$13.10	12.9	\$11.58	15.5	\$13.46	15.1
Janitors and cleaners	10.91	4.3	8.78	6.0	11.17	4.8
Personal service	8.90	5.2	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Iowa City, IA, August 2000

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$17.84	\$9.93	\$15.76	\$17.24	\$17.19	\$14.25
All excluding sales	18.20	10.22	15.76	17.72	17.59	—
White collar	20.58	13.42	22.25	19.97	20.14	17.87
White-collar excluding sales	21.36	15.67	22.25	20.99	21.03	—
Professional specialty and technical	22.88	19.21	24.21	22.48	22.66	—
Professional specialty	24.53	21.89	27.19	24.11	24.39	—
Technical	13.74	—	—	13.17	13.48	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	34.88	—	—	34.69	34.76	—
Sales	9.57	—	—	9.08	8.59	—
Administrative support, including clerical	13.96	9.48	13.33	13.74	13.72	—
Blue collar	13.90	8.34	13.32	13.38	13.25	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	16.57	—	17.37	16.38	16.48	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.78	—	12.07	13.97	12.57	—
Transportation and material moving	14.02	—	17.61	—	15.42	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	10.36	7.84	—	8.94	8.95	—
Service	12.57	7.65	14.29	10.83	11.38	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	5.7	9.5	3.8	6.3	5.7	3.5
All excluding sales	5.7	10.2	3.8	6.4	5.8	—
White collar	7.8	14.2	5.7	8.0	7.6	22.0
White-collar excluding sales	7.7	13.4	5.7	8.1	7.5	—
Professional specialty and technical	9.3	10.7	5.1	9.9	8.8	—
Professional specialty	9.4	3.0	2.3	10.0	9.0	—
Technical	10.7	—	—	11.3	9.8	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	19.8	—	—	19.7	20.3	—
Sales	10.7	—	—	8.0	6.8	—
Administrative support, including clerical	4.3	12.7	7.2	4.5	4.4	—
Blue collar	2.4	2.9	3.0	4.3	3.9	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.5	—	3.4	4.2	4.1	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.7	—	1.3	7.4	2.8	—
Transportation and material moving	3.2	—	9.7	—	6.4	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.7	1.7	—	5.0	4.9	—
Service	8.4	5.5	8.0	9.9	8.1	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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Table 3. **Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Iowa City, IA, August 2000**

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$13.96	\$12.23	\$14.53	\$11.98	\$16.35
All excluding sales	14.48	12.20	15.28	13.25	16.35
White collar	16.50	15.48	16.79	11.81	20.24
White-collar excluding sales	18.50	15.97	19.31	16.20	20.24
Professional specialty and technical	19.69	14.50	20.53	—	21.02
Professional specialty	21.65	14.83	23.00	—	24.18
Technical	15.55	—	15.77	—	15.77
Executive, administrative, and managerial	33.54	30.28	35.26	25.70	—
Sales	9.08	—	8.42	8.42	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.50	10.25	12.04	12.95	11.53
Blue collar	12.99	13.82	12.85	12.93	12.80
Precision production, craft, and repair	17.07	16.08	17.61	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12.57	—	12.67	14.61	12.07
Transportation and material moving	—	14.98	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9.16	9.53	9.08	9.08	—
Service	8.31	7.29	10.10	9.37	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	4.5	10.6	4.9	7.3	5.7
All excluding sales	4.4	11.4	4.4	6.3	5.7
White collar	7.8	17.7	8.7	11.0	8.8
White-collar excluding sales	7.3	20.0	7.3	8.0	8.8
Professional specialty and technical	5.5	5.3	5.7	—	5.9
Professional specialty	5.4	6.2	5.0	—	4.5
Technical	9.9	—	10.6	—	10.6
Executive, administrative, and managerial	12.6	31.2	11.3	8.5	—
Sales	8.0	—	6.7	6.7	—
Administrative support, including clerical	3.9	4.5	4.7	9.5	3.2
Blue collar	3.2	4.5	3.7	9.4	1.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	3.6	6.2	4.1	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2.8	—	2.9	7.3	1.3
Transportation and material moving	—	5.3	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	5.0	7.4	5.8	5.8	—
Service	7.5	5.5	11.4	15.3	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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